



ŠIBENIK, CROATIA
10-11 December 2019

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS		
Partner	Name	Role in the project
Sviluppumbria SPA	Chiara Dall'Aglio	Project manager
	Cathleen Foderaro	Communication manger
	Andy Fryers	Expert
	Giovanni Patriarchi	Stakeholder
Regional Government of Extremadura	Jose Javier Cano	
	Álvaro Casanova	
	Patricia Mora	
North-East Regional Development Agency	Ana Paraschiv	
	Georgeta Smadu	
University of Greenwich	Tina SEGOTA	Expert
	Andres COCA-STEFANIAK	Expert
	Michael DE DOMENICI	
County Administrative Board of Östergötland	Magnus Reuterdahl	
	Eva Rittsel	
	Martin Rundkvist	
Pannon EGCT	József Pfeffer	Stakeholder
	Csaba Ders	Cultural heritage expert
	Judit Füzér	Secretary of Pannon EGTC
	Boglarka Nemes	Project manager
City of Šibenik	Petar Mišura	Project manager
	Nikolina Gracin	Communication manager



Monday, 10 December

Venue: City Hall, Trg Republike Hrvatske

Day 1 – Project Management and Study Visit		
9:00	Welcome & Opening of the Steering Committee Meeting	
	Welcome to project partners	Sviluppumbria + City of Šibenik
9:15	Project performance update	Sviluppumbria
9:30	Financial management, indicators, points of attention	Sviluppumbria
10:00	Communication activities, best practices and planning of Phase 2	Sviluppumbria
11:00	Coffee break	
11:30	Monitoring and LAP: update and discussion. Partners will all contribute with lessons learned, experiences, difficulties and ideas.	University of Greenwich+Sviluppumbria
13:00	Light lunch	City of Šibenik
14:00	Study visit –Best practice Šibenik Fortresses	
16:00	Study visit –Gastro heritage presentation – Restoran Pelegrini	
20:00	City walk to ŠIBENIK ADVENT Festival	
22:00	End of Day 1	

Tuesday, 11 December

Day 2 –Final conference and Interregional Exchange Meetings	
08:30	Final conference – City Hall
09:00	Study visit- Natural and Heritage site National park Krka
14:00	Lunch
17:30	Study visit – City tour: Šibenik dark side
20:00	Dinner
22:00	End of Day 2
THE END OF 1 ST PHASE	



DAY1

Registration and Welcome

The SHARE Interregional Exchange Meeting was hosted by the City of Šibenik. Petar Mišura (City of Šibenik) welcomed the partnership to the City Hall and thanked those that had contributed to organising the meeting.

Chiara Dall'Aglio from Svilupumbria welcomed all of the partners and thanked Petar (City of Šibenik) and colleagues for the hospitality in City Hall. Chiara Dall'Aglio (Sviluppumbria) thanked the partners for attending and expressed that she was looking forward to working on this final meeting for Phase 1.

Project performance update, Financial management, indicators, points of attention

Project manager Chiara Dall'Aglio presented tables of project spending level and started discussion of possible underspending. In projection the only likely underspending in Phase 1 is with PP5 –SE. Regarding PP2-ES, the partner was not able to obtain a certificate in time for the 3rd Progress report, but the costs will be included in 4th Period.

	Consolidated Budget (approved in AF)		Expenditures accounted						TOTAL SPENT after the 3rd Progress Report	% OF TOTAL CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES after the 3rd PR	DIFFERENCES	
			1st		2nd		3rd				Remaining Budget to be spent in PHASE 1 (period July-December 2018)	
			Spent	% of expenditures on sem.	Spent	% of expenditures on sem.	Spent	% of expenditures on sem.			TOTAL	%
	PHASE 1	PHASE 2										
PP1 - IT	258.929	61.068	66.573,73	88,22%	56.173,72	98,70%	59.046,17	98,45%	181.793,61	70,21%	77.135,65	29,79%
PP2 - ES	150.601	31.087	0,00	0,00%	44.425,67	101,92%	53.491,93	139,62%	97.917,60	65,02%	52.682,90	34,98%
PP3 - RO	145.978	23.132	24.310,10	68,65%	46.066,23	134,00%	45.029,69	105,61%	115.406,01	79,06%	30.571,59	20,94%
PP4 - UK	162.392	58.038	19.105,50	70,62%	30.842,69	82,67%	47.794,74	94,44%	97.742,93	60,19%	64.649,37	39,81%
PP5 - SE	235.391	44.538	14.895,00	24,63%	60.347,74	104,67%	31.892,80	54,63%	107.135,54	45,51%	128.255,71	54,49%
PP6 - HU	104.809	16.833	14.340,47	66,19%	19.333,88	67,55%	25.967,96	97,24%	59.642,31	56,91%	45.166,56	43,09%
PP7 - HR	100.910	15.377	14.552,70	75,13%	31.253,90	133,22%	30.255,22	119,82%	76.061,82	75,38%	24.848,38	24,62%
TOTAL	1.159.010	250.073	153.777,50	56,57%	288.443,82	102,31%	293.478,50	97,22%	735.699,81	63,48%	423.310,17	36,52%
TOTAL	1.409.083											



Amount not certified

The JS requests a complete list of the late payments for expenditures in semester 4, but to be paid out in semester 5. Lead partner will report total amount of 10,192,57 EUR.

Chiara Dall'Aglio informed project partners about the project indicators and discussion with JS about their possible change. The current indicator in the application form will remain, but new self-defined performance indicators can be added through the progress reports when reporting a policy change. It is up to each partner to define an indicator which best measures the impact in the territory from the policy change concerned.



The indicator “People with increased capacity” was discussed in detail.

Target:

- 48 stakeholders participating in Policy Learning Events : 8 per partner (except Greenwich)
- 36 stakeholders involved through 1 to 1 meetings : 6 per partner (except Greenwich)
- 42 partner staff + external experts involved into the project 6 per partner including Greenwich

Each partner must: **personalise the questionnaire** prepared by the JS with the name of partner organisation, **send the questionnaire** to stakeholders and own staff to complete, **collect the completed questionnaire** and upload **the data to a JS google doc**: <https://tinyurl.com/ydynymb>

Lead partner for next reporting period specifies recommendation to all partners:

1. Please send the List of Expenditures and the list of Contracts to LP before submitting them to your FLC because after FLC Certificate there isn't enough time to apply any eventual changes.
2. Let's avoid JS requests for clarification and modifications during the evaluation phase.

At the end of Phase 1 the project is expected to start having an impact on Policy Instruments, so all partners must **fill in the Policy Instrument Progress section on iOLF** with detailed information as requested.

For REPORTING PHASE 2 there are two official reporting periods:

1. **1.1.2019 - 31.12.2019**
2. **1.1.2020 – 31.12.2020**

		OFFICIAL REPORTING PERIOD	Deadline for submission Finance and Activities Report to LP	Deadline for submission FLC Certification to LP	Deadline for submission of the «Info to be provided to LP» for Joint Report
PHASE 2	Annual	N.A	15 July 2019 <small>Period 01.01.19-30.06.19</small>	N.A	15 July 2019 <small>Period 01.01.19-30.06.19</small>
		<u>01 January – 31 December 2019</u>	<u>31 January 2020</u>	<u>19 February 2020</u>	<u>15 January 2020</u>
		N.A	15 July 2020 <small>Period 01.01.20-30.06.20</small>	N.A	15 July 2020 <small>Period 01.01.20-30.06.20</small>
		<u>01 January – 31 December 2020</u>	<u>30 October 2020</u>	<u>20 November 2020</u>	<u>30 October 2020</u>



Communication activities, best practices and planning of Phase 2

Cathleen Foderaro from Svilupumbria started the presentation with **communication activities** state of art and pointed that is required from partners presentation of project to local public.

Partners in each territory will hold one official presentation of the LAP + results of phase 1 of project to public, public authorities and national and regional stakeholders. This event will include a press conference and coverage of regional radio and TV news services. Some partners already did like Svilupumbria: week of 16-20 December + 1 focused on Foligno,

North East Region: 31 October and 12 December, Šibenik: 12 December and CABO: 14 December.

Also all partners must **translate dissemination kit in national languages**.

Status: Partial. Translations received have been uploaded to the SHARE website library section.

Regarding **good practice** as of 5 December, there are 3 good practices validated and at least 1 other ready to upload. The project has a soft target of 6 (one per partner except for the advisory partner). Šibenik committed to upload its good practice asap.

Cathleen Foderaro presented the website publishing plan for Phase 2 that each month one partner (except advisory partner) will prepare an article or video on the state of action plan implementation. Each partner will also prepare an article presenting a cultural heritage site that is in the territory and so perhaps improved by the action plan. The idea is that each partner prepares a total of four articles/videos, and the website continues to be frequently updated with interesting content.

Plan is presented and adopted as in table:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sviluppumbria	A/V	CH					A/V	CH				
NERDA	CH				A/V		CH				A/V	
Extremadura			CH	A/V						A/V	CH	
CABO			A/V		CH				A/V	CH		
Pannon		A/V				CH		A/V				CH
Sibenik				CH		A/V			CH			A/V

A/V = article or short video about the state of LAP implementation.

CH = article plus 2 or more photos presenting a cultural heritage monument or site covered by local policy (benefitting from LAP).

Communication Indicators as Media appearance reported in first 3 semesters are 23 of proposed 56 but in 4th semester should show big increase because of political debate in Vadstena (9 media mentions in Umbria alone) and local press events in 6 territories.



Monitoring and LAP: update and discussion.

Andres Coca-Stefaniak from University of Greenwich presented session on Monitoring of LAPs.

Partners learned **What is impact?, Validity and reliability of evidence** and **Collecting impact evidence**.

Evidence of project impact should be discussed and shared via email with:

Andres Coca-Stefaniak – Spain, Italy, Romania

a.coca-stefaniak@gre.ac.uk

Raymond Powell – Hungary

r.powell@gre.ac.uk

Tina Segota – Sweden & Croatia

t.segota@gre.ac.uk

Timeline for Phase 2 is proposed and adopted:

April 2019	Detailed proposal plan of planned impact evidence for each LAP objective & action
May –June 2019	Discussion with Advisory Partner mentor (Andres/Tina/Ray) related to proposal
September 2019	Impact evidence for at least one LAP objective sent to Advisory Partner mentor (Andres)
June 2020	Advisory Partner starts compiling draft report for evaluation of impact of SHARE project based on evidence submitted by partners
September 2020	SHARE impact evaluation report draft presented to Lead Partner for feedback and discussion Relevant discussions with project partners on first draft
November 2020	Final version of SHARE impact report agreed
June 2020	Advisory Partner starts compiling draft report for evaluation of impact of SHARE project based on evidence submitted by partners
September 2020	SHARE impact evaluation report draft presented to Lead Partner for feedback and discussion Relevant discussions with project partners on first draft

After presentation of plan for Phase 2 started group discussion about work on LAP, problems and solutions and what was the major challenge in bringing the LAP to life. Partners presented their own views on monitoring of LAP and future work in phase 2.

On the end of morning session partners agreed that next meeting will be in Spain in September 2019, and that the deadline to receive partners' financial and activities report is 20 January 2019.



In the afternoon of the first day SHARE partners visited examples of good practice and learned how renovated fortresses changed City of Šibenik with new tourist attractions like the open-air stage and augmented reality museum.

City of Šibenik presented examples of good practices – two renovated **fortresses, St. Michael and Barone**. Work on both fortresses was financed with pre-accession EU funds, under the program Business related infrastructure.

For 600 years, St. Michael's Fortress, the oldest historical site in the city of Šibenik, was closed to the public and was used for military purposes. Its interior, razed and used many times by different occupying armies, was a tabula rasa, a vast space with almost no preserved structures.

Starting in the 1950's, there was an idea to carefully convert this fortress into an open-air stage. Šibenik's economy had suffered in the 90's and to recover, the city started orienting itself towards cultural tourism. Thus, the old idea was once again raised at the end of the 2000's, and a preliminary design was made. Finally, a project called Revitalization of St. Michael's Fortress applied for funding and was approved in 2012, with a goal "to contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Šibenik and the surrounding region through the development and broadening of cultural tourism". Several studies and plans were prepared within the project, with educational and promotional activities being produced as well. St. Michael's Fortress was reopened on July 6th 2014.

Today, St. Michael's Fortress holds a theatre seating 1077 spectators, with musical and theatrical performances held during the summer, benefitting residents and visitors. The fortress also serves as a museum and offers visitors spectacular views over the town, bay and islands. Since July 2014, it has hosted about 100 evening concerts, with national and international performers. The fortress also has 120,000+ visitors per year, and is one of the 10 top historical monuments in Croatia.

After visiting the St. Michael fortress SHARE partners visited another fortress, Barone. Barone fortress was built in 1646 on Vidakuša, the 80-meter-high hill above the city. Barone fortress, although constructed in a frenzy, was made in accord with the contemporary military architecture standards. Shaped as an irregular star, it resisted the enemy cannons with bastions reinforced with soil sediments. Northern part, two half-bastions with a funnel between them, are the most protected, and defence artillery was placed on them. The southern part of the fortress, on a lower level, were used for barracks and magazines. The fortress was designed by a Genovese engineer, Fr. Antonio Leni, and the construction was organized and monitored by baron Christoph Martin von Degenfeld, a German nobleman in Venetian service, the commander of Šibenik's defence. Later, the citizens named the fortress Barone, to honour their saviour, instead of naming it after the church of St. Vitus.

After success with renovation of St. Michael fortress, City of Šibenik used the same method and with applied EU funds to the Barone project. The Barone Project included infrastructural works on the renovation of the fortress, equipment of the gastro-cultural centre, the children's playground, and the construction of an amphitheatre. Within the high-tech content, a historical documentary has been made, and the augmented reality platform and other multimedia features have been purchased and equipped.



An exclusive ecological brand Barone has been developed during the project, and it will be used for the presentation of the traditional gastro-cultural products on the Fortress.

Both fortresses won the prestigious Croatian tourist board award “Cultural attraction of Year”, St. Michael in 2014 and Barone in 2016.

After the fortress visits, SHARE partners went to the restaurant Pelegrini. In front of restaurant, first there was presentation of Šibenik’s four wells, part of the city’s water supply from the Middle Ages that today are tourist attraction. Part of the St. John fortress revitalisation plan will include promoting gastro heritage. the Pelegrini restaurant presented partners with explanations and tasting of local food made from recipes from 17 c. when fortress was built.

This food will be featured in a gastro heritage show call Opsidio when fortress opens in 2020 after renovations. Opsido is new unique cultural heritage product which will be offered as added value on third Šibenik fortress.

After the demonstration and tasting, partners visited Šibenik’s advent fair, an initiative by the city to leverage seasonality and make city attractive during winter.

DAY 2

On the second day the partners went on a study visit, starting with the island of **Visovac** known as **Our Lady’s Island** in the river Krka. The group was welcomed by a tourist guide and ranger of the Krka National park who presented the history of the island, which represents the perfect harmony of nature and human creativity. The small island, on which a Franciscan Monastery of the Mother of Mercy is built, was settled by the Augustinians in the 14th century. Franciscans came to the island in 1445. Later, in 1568 a seminary with a library and archive was founded. To this day the Monastery holds a valuable museum collection which contains four incunabula, among which are the Aesop’s fables printed in 1487.

Visovac island on Lake Krka is part of the Krka National park and is good example how the Park authority manages a unique combination of religion, natural and cultural heritage in a unique location.

The partners continued to the North West part of the National park to see **Roški Slap (Roški Waterfall)**. This location is not as famous as Skradinski buk on south with more than one million visitors. One of main activity in National park is drawing flows of visitors to attractive but more distant and less known locations such as the area around Roški slap. Partners experienced a good practice, the new Stinice – Roški waterfall – Oziđana cave walking path. The route is rich with biological and geological phenomena, and 8 and a half kilometers long. It is interesting to note that in the final part of the walk there are more than 600 stairs. These stairs, besides offering a phenomenal view, lead to the entrance of the Oziđana cave, which holds evidence of continuity of life in these areas all the way back to Neolithic Age (5000 to 1500 years B.C.). The cave contains interesting exhibits and is fully equipped for visitors. Visitors wishing to avoid so many stairs can also access the cave from the Miljevci direction, which has parking. On the way down, one can also enjoy the fantastic scenery.



In the evening the partners participated in interesting tourist tour **Dark side of Šibenik**, featuring English-speaking costumed actors who introduce attendees to templar secrets and ways to fight the plague. Medieval times might have been full of chivalry and romance, but not all things were following that pattern. After all, they are called the dark ages for the reason. Many grim tales occurred in Europe at that time, and Šibenik was no exception. Tales of witchcraft and secret societies with strange motives have been regularly reported, forming a kind of history that is difficult to track. But those interested in this grim page of history may find plenty of knowledge thanks to Šibenik's new thematic tour. It presents a world similar to Game of Thrones, yet based on real facts and actual historical occurrences. Or at least how they believe it occurred.

This tourist tour is inspired by good practice learned from project SHARE, namely the 7 cultural heritage routes from Iasi, Romania and St. Francis Way from the Umbria region.

The second day ended with joint dinner to mark the conclusion of the first phase of the project SHARE.

